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methods of organizing committees and securing co-operation either through schools or through other subdivisions of the school system.

On the whole, the committee report makes a more vivid impression than any other document that has recently been issued in favor of giving teachers a large and important influence in the organization of schools.

Child welfare.—The National Child Labor Committee of New York City has for some years past promoted actively a general national campaign for the protection of children. One of its main lines of activity has been to secure state and national legislation which limits the employment of children of school age. Recently this committee has helped to organize a number of surveys. Three reports of such surveys have preceded the present report.¹ The earlier reports deal with child welfare in Oklahoma and Alabama. The method of preparing these reports is to secure the co-operation of organizations within the state to be surveyed. In Kentucky the Kentucky Child Labor Association, the Louisville Welfare League, the State Board of Health, the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, and other agencies of like type not specifically mentioned, co-operated with the National Child Labor Committee. The volume which resulted from this survey deals with the conditions in the state relating to the health of children, school systems, plans of recreation, the special conditions that grow out of rural life and child labor, the juvenile courts, and the general laws relating to the family which intimately concern the children of the state.

The report begins with a vigorous statement that Kentucky is not doing its duty by its children. This indictment is supported by detailed evidences drawn from the various state activities referred to in the list of chapters given above. It is not to be assumed that Kentucky is alone in her backwardness in this matter, but where there is ground for the statement that Kentucky does less than other communities that is pointed out with emphasis and clearness. Detailed recommendations are made for new legislation in each of these fields.

There can be no doubt at all that a social survey of this type will be very influential. Undoubtedly the states already surveyed are in no sense of the word backward in their desire to do for children everything that can be done. It is a matter of securing intelligent adaptation of legislation and existing agencies to bring about better conditions. These conditions can, however, be made permanently better only if the community is informed about the needs of the state. A publication, therefore, which sets forth the problems in detail has the mission not only of initiating legislation but also of persuading the community so that it will stand behind the legislation and make it effective.

Amelioration of blindness.—The National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness has issued a report² which has to do not so much with the prevention of

¹ *Child Welfare in Kentucky*. Under the direction of Edward N. Clopper. New York: National Child Labor Committee, 1919. Pp. 322. \$1.25.

² WINIFRED HATHAWAY, "Manual for Conservation of Vision Classes," *National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness Publications No. 18*. New York: National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 1919. Pp. 108. \$0.50.